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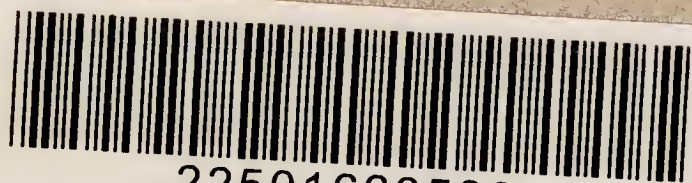
.....No. 21.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF THE
STATE LUNATIC HOSPITAL
AT
NORTHAMPTON,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

BOSTON:

Rand, Aberg, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,
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OFFICERS OF THE NORTHAMPTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

SILAS M. SMITH, Esq.	.	.	.	<i>Northampton.</i>
ADAMS C. DEANE, M.D.	.	.	.	<i>Greenfield.</i>
HENRY W. TAFT, Esq.	.	.	.	<i>Pittsfield.</i>
HON. EDMUND H. SAWYER	.	.	.	<i>Easthampton.</i>
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M.D.	.	.	.	<i>Amherst.</i>

RESIDENT OFFICERS.


PLINY EARLE, A.M., M.D.	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
EDWARD B. NIMS, M.D.	.	.	.	<i>First Assistant Physician.</i>
DANIEL PICKARD, M.D.	.	.	.	<i>Second Assistant Physician.</i>
WALTER B. WELTON	.	.	.	<i>Clerk.</i>
ASA WRIGHT.	.	.	.	<i>Farmer.</i>
DANFORD MORSE.	.	.	.	<i>Engineer.</i>

TREASURER.

PLINY EARLE	.	.	.	.	<i>Northampton.</i>
Office at the Hospital.					

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

JEREMIAH E. SHUFELT	.	.	.	<i>Male Supervisor.</i>
LUCY A. GILBERT	.	.	.	<i>Female Supervisor.</i>
F. JOSEPHUS RICE	.	.	.	<i>Steward.</i>
MARY E. WARD	.	.	.	<i>Seamstress.</i>
NELL RUSSELL	.	.	.	<i>Laundress.</i>
CHARLES ZIEHLKÉ	.	.	.	<i>Baker.</i>



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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth and the Honorable Council.

IN fulfilment of the law, we have the honor to present to you the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

At the close of the official year 1876-77, 475 patients remained in the hospital: 229 of them were men, and 246 women. In the course of the year just ended, 40 men and 36 women, a total of 76, have been admitted: hence the whole number under treatment within the official year was 551; of whom 269 were men, and 282 women. The number discharged was, of men, 40; women, 59; total, 99. Of deaths there were 23; 14 of them being of men, and 9 of women.

At the close of the year, Sept. 30, 1878, 215 men and 214 women, a total of 429, remained in the hospital. The largest number of patients on any day in the year was 476, — on the 26th of October, 1877; and the smallest number, 429, — on each of four successive days in June, 1878. The average daily number for the year was a fraction over 442.

Of the 99 patients who left the hospital, 26 were recorded as *recovered*, 44 as *improved*, and 29 as *unimproved*.

Freedom from fatal or serious personal accident, from suicides, and from all untoward or detrimental events which might in any way materially mar the prosperity of the institution; exemption from epidemic or other serious acute disease; an unusually low death-rate; a reduction of the number of resident patients to an extent which has contributed to the comfort of the whole household; and a continuance of

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improvements upon the premises, rendered practicable by a favorable financial condition, — are the leading characteristics of the progress of the institution through the official year just closed.

The regular monthly meetings of our Board, as required by the By-Laws, have been duly held. The sum of regular visits to the hospital by the members of the Board in the course of the official year is nearly twice as large as the law requires; and as occasional visits at irregular times, by some member of the Board, have not been infrequent, we believe that inspection of the institution has been sufficiently constant and thorough.

As the farm existed one year ago, there were two small tracts of land that jutted into it, destroying its symmetry, and preventing desirable improvements. We have since purchased both of them. The farm now contains about three hundred and thirty-two acres; and, unless the circumstances of the hospital should be essentially changed in future years, no more land will be needed.

In our next preceding annual report, it was stated that a contract had been made with the Healey Iron-Works for an iron fence running “westerly from the entrance-gate along the boundary of the road, a distance of over 2,200 feet, to the corner of the land of Mr. Fowle.” The contract was fulfilled in the course of the last autumn. After the Fowle lot was purchased, it was decided to extend the fence along the front of it, a distance of 235 feet, to the foot of the hill. This, also, has been done.

From the point where the iron fence ends, at its western extremity, the land has been graded upon the ascent of the hill, the road relaid, with some change of course, and a wooden picket-fence built along its line to the western extremity of the farm, a distance of 1,681 feet. From this point, a similar fence has been constructed across the western boundary, where the farm adjoins the land of the late Hiram Mann, a distance of 1,956 feet. The extent of fence, both boundary and division, which has been erected within the year, is as follows: of iron, 2,437 feet; wooden picket, 4,870 feet; board rail, 1,726 feet; total, 9,033 feet, or nearly one mile and three-quarters. Of all the fences standing upon the farm and its boundaries, as the farm *was* twelve years ago, not a rod is now left.

Much labor in cutting wood and brush, and in grubbing, has been bestowed upon the ninety-acre lot which was purchased of Enos Clark. When properly subdued, it will make a good and sufficient pasture.

The original fence of the ox-yard on the north side of the barn having become much worn, it has been replaced by a wall of solid stone masonry.

The two lots of land purchased, and all of the improvements mentioned, were paid for from the earnings of the hospital.

A new ice-house, thirty feet square, and sixteen feet to the eaves, has been erected this summer as a substitute for the old one, which has become so frail that it cannot be safely trusted for the service of another year.

The charges for the board of patients in the course of the year are as follows:—

For State patients	\$38,681 02
Town patients	31,951 00
Private patients	14,928 73
<hr/>	
Total	\$85,560 75

The report of the Treasurer, herewith presented, contains a summary account of the receipts and the disbursements of money, together with the certification of the auditors that all entries are furnished with vouchers.

The balances show, that at the close of the official year, Sept. 30, 1878, there were, —

Cash assets available for future use	\$34,708 72
And liabilities (bills payable)	7,117 84
<hr/>	
Balance in favor of the hospital	\$27,590 88

Aside from the *cash* assets, the hospital has in store *purchased* provisions and supplies to the value of \$11,019.57, and all of the hitherto unconsumed products of the farm and the garden.

All the officers, both principal and subordinate, are the same as at the beginning of the year. They have rendered another year of satisfactory service, and sustained the insti-

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tution in such condition that we may confidently recommend it to persons in need of its ministrations.

SILAS M. SMITH.
ADAMS C. DEANE.
HENRY W. TAFT.
EDMUND H. SAWYER.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 12, 1878.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

The financial accounts, for the official year 1877-78, of the institution under your charge, are now closed and balanced. The receipts and their sources, as well as the disbursements, with the purposes for which the money was paid, are presented in the following summary:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of treasurer Sept. 30, 1877	\$4,951 93
Received for board and contingencies of private patients	15,808 54
Received for board and contingencies of town patients	34,630 18
Received for board and contingencies of State patients	41,133 92
Received for animals, produce, &c., sold	528 63
Received for sundry accounts	1,413 49
<hr/>	
Total	\$98,466 69

DISBURSEMENTS.

For provisions and supplies	\$25,493 40
fuel	2,281 31
gas and oil	1,124 34
water	800 00
salaries and wages	21,786 78
medical supplies	1,283 71
furniture, beds, and bedding	1,909 04
clothing and dry-goods	3,910 24
contingencies	1,255 15
farm	4,673 82
farm stock	825 00
farm wages	4,070 25
real estate	1,400 00
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward	\$70,813 04

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<i>Amount brought forward</i>	\$70,813 04
For iron fence	7,550 63
other improvements and repairs	5,306 56
miscellaneous expenses	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,277 28
Balance in hands of treasurer, including United-States							
bond, Sept. 30, 1878	.	.	.	.	.	.	13,519 18
Total.	.	.	.	.	.	.	<u>\$98,466 69</u>

PLINY EARLE,
Treasurer.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 12, 1878.

We have attended to the duty of our appointment as auditors of the accounts of the treasurer of the hospital, and have found all entries sustained by proper vouchers.

ADAMS C. DEANE.
SILAS M. SMITH.

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 12, 1878.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

Called upon once more to furnish you with an annual account of the proceedings and progress of the institution intrusted to your direction and supervision, I enter upon the duty by a presentation of a numerical compend of the operations of the year, so far as relates to the primary object for which the hospital was founded.

GENERAL STATISTICS, 1877-78.

Based upon the Number of Admissions, and not of Persons.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in hospital Sept. 30, 1877 . . .	229	246	475
Admitted in course of the year . . .	40	36	76
Whole number of patients within the year .	269	282	551
Discharged, including deaths . . .	54	68	122
Remaining Sept. 30, 1878 . . .	215	214	429
<i>Condition of Patients discharged.</i>			
Recovered	7	19	26
Improved	17	27	44
Unimproved	16	13	29
Died	14	9	23
Total	54	68	122
Daily average number of patients . . .	218.65	223.78	442.43
Smallest number on any day (4 days, June),	—	—	429
Largest number on any day (Oct. 26) . .	—	—	476

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There were seventy-seven entries in the register of admissions in the course of the year; but one of them was that of a person already in the hospital as a private patient, who was recommitted, and received a new number, in order that the responsibility of her support might be transferred to the State. There were, consequently, but seventy-six admissions.

No person was admitted twice within the year: hence the number of *persons* coincides with the number of *admissions*.

The number of admissions was less than in any other official year since the hospital was opened. This result is the direct consequence of the opening of the new hospitals at Worcester and Danvers, which furnished accommodations for the excess of patients in the two older State hospitals in the eastern section of the Commonwealth, and thus prevented all transfers to this institution. This source of recruits to our halls being cut off, and the practice of not receiving patients from other States being still adhered to, as it has constantly been since 1871, it follows, that, for the first year in the history of the hospital, all of the patients admitted were not only residents of the State, but were committed directly from their homes or domiciles.

In consequence of the depreciated admissions, the whole number under treatment within the year was reduced to 551, which is smaller than in any foregoing year since 1866-67, and less by fifty-two than in the year 1876-77. On the 30th of October, 1877, twenty-five patients were transferred from this hospital to the Asylum for Chronic Insane at Worcester, reducing the number here, at that time, to 449. In the course of the intervening eleven months the ordinary movement of the population of the house has effected a still further reduction of twenty, leaving us, at the close of the year, with only 429. A slow reduction of this kind will undoubtedly be continued; for it is still evident, as it always has been throughout the twenty years of the existence of the institution, that the population of the four western counties of the State is not adequate to the supply of patients for so large a hospital.

Of the seventy-six persons admitted, twenty-one, or more than one-fourth of the whole, had formerly been inmates of the hospital. Nine of them were men, and twelve women.

All of the men and nine of the women came for the *second* time; one woman, for the *third* time; one, for the *sixth*; and one, for the *eleventh*.

Of the eighteen who came for the *second* time, four men and three women, a total of seven, had been discharged *recovered* from their first admission. The woman who came for the third time had been discharged *recovered* twice; she who came the *sixth* time had been discharged *recovered* four times, and *improved* once; and she who came the eleventh time had been discharged *recovered* seven times, and *improved* three times.

STATUS OF PATIENTS.

The support of seventeen of the persons admitted was charged to the Commonwealth; that of forty-eight, to cities and towns; and that of eleven, to individuals. The only change of status since admission is that of one woman, who has been transferred from the State to a town in which it was found that she had a settlement.

Of the 122 patients discharged, including the twenty-three who died, fifty-five were beneficiaries of the State, and fifty-two of towns and cities; while fifteen were charged to private account.

Of the 429 patients remaining at the end of the official year, 199 are supported by the State, 178 by cities and towns, and fifty-two by private funds.

The weekly average number of each of the three classes, as deduced from the numbers in the house on the fifty-two Saturdays of the year, was, of State patients, 211.90; town patients, 175.71; private patients, 54.75; total, 442.36. The total *weekly* average differs only six-hundredths of a unit from the *daily* average.

RECOVERIES.

As stated in the table of general statistics, the number of *patients* who left the hospital in a mental condition which appeared to justify the record "recovered" was twenty-six. But among these was one woman, a subject of paroxysmal mania, who was so discharged *twice* within the year: hence the number of *persons* discharged recovered was but twenty-five. Seventeen of them had never before been treated at

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this hospital ; of five of them this was the second admission ; of one, the third admission ; of one, the sixth admission ; and of one (the woman discharged twice), both the tenth and the eleventh admission.

Of the five persons who had previously been here once each, the recorded condition when discharged from their first admission was: unimproved, one ; improved, two ; recovered, two.

The person who was here for the third time had previously been discharged recovered once, and improved once ; the one who was here on her sixth admission had been discharged recovered four times, and improved once ; and the one who was here for the tenth and the eleventh time had, *before* her eleventh admission, been discharged recovered seven times, and improved three times.

The *eight persons* who had been former inmates of the hospital have now, since their last discharge, contributed *twenty-two recoveries* to its recorded statistics.

Of the twenty-five persons discharged as recovered, two were private patients, six were the wards of the State, and seventeen of cities and towns.

DEATHS.

We thankfully record another year of exemption from severe epidemic or endemic disease, with but slight prevalence of the disorders of the summer months. The mortality for the year was exceptionally small. The number of deaths was but twenty-three, which is but a little more than one-half the number in the next foregoing year, and, with but one exception, smaller than that of any official year since 1861-62, when the number of patients treated was not so large by more than one hundred. The *proportion* of deaths, relatively to the daily average number in the house, has never but once, since the hospital was opened, been so small. The exceptional year was 1872-73.

There was no instance of fatality in an acute disease of any organ other than the brain. The greatest mortality (eight) was from pulmonary consumption, and the next (three) from epilepsy. In the third rank (two each) were both apoplexy and paralysis. The other causes of death may be learned from the proper table in the appendix.

Ten of the persons removed by death were beneficiaries of the State, eleven were supported by towns or cities, and only two by private funds.

Suicides. — Not alone during the year just closed, but throughout a period of six years and eight months, have we been exempted from the trial consequent upon the death of a patient by his own hands. The last suicide occurred on the 27th of January, 1872. On the night of that day there were 415 patients remaining in the house. Since that time 1,050 have been admitted, making a total of 1,465. It may honestly be claimed that the treatment of so large a number of patients in the course of even so prolonged a period, without a single case of self-destruction, is somewhat remarkable. We present no theory of explanation. But whether the fact be a consequence of the vigilance of care-takers, or whether it be one of those exceptional things which are ranked in the category of remarkable coincidences, it is none the less agreeable.

It is now twenty years since the hospital was opened. The whole number of suicides in the course of that period is twelve. Ten of them occurred within the first ten years, and only two within the last ten years. But the daily average number of patients in the first period was only 336; while in the last it was 444. It consequently follows that the *proportion* of suicides in the first ten years was nearly seven times as great as it was in the last ten years.

In the appended table may be seen a compendious exposition of the mortality in the hospital during the whole period of its operation.

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Deaths and their Ratios, from Sept. 30, 1858, to Oct. 1, 1878.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	Whole No. of Patients	Daily Average No. of Patients.	DEATHS.			Per Cent on Whole No. of Patients treated.	Per Cent on Daily Average No. of Patients.
			Men.	Women.	Total.		
1858-59,	313	229.55	7	12	19	6.07	8.27
1859-60,	398	255.96	9	18	27	6.78	10.54
1860-61,	434	314.26	15	15	30	6.91	9.54
1861-62,	442	313.80	9	10	19	4.29	6.05
1862-63,	470	355.28	19	7	26	5.53	7.31
1863-64,	475	357.63	17	30	47	9.89	13.14
1864-65,	469	342.40	17	24	41	8.76	11.97
1865-66,	488	376.35	18	13	31	6.35	8.23
1866-67,	543	401.03	23	24	47	8.65	11.71
1867-68,	565	413.41	25	18	43	7.61	10.40
1868-69,	590	405.10	13	12	25	4.23	6.17
1869-70,	604	408.83	22	11	33	5.46	8.07
1870-71,	616	421.90	16	12	28	4.54	6.64
1871-72,	619	428.72	19	18	37	5.97	8.63
1872-73,	614	437.23	13	8	21	3.42	4.80
1873-74,	626	469.54	14	11	25	3.99	5.32
1874-75,	629	475.35	23	18	41	6.52	8.62
1875-76,	629	474.21	18	19	37	5.88	7.80
1876-77,	603	476.16	21	21	42	6.96	8.82
1877-78,	551	442.43	14	9	23	4.17	5.19

The proportion of deaths for the full period of twenty years, as calculated upon the whole number of patients annually treated, is 6.01 per cent; as calculated upon the daily average number of patients in the hospital, it is 8.23 per cent.

The proportional mortality of the first ten years was twenty-five per cent greater than that of the last ten.

By either method of comparison the ratio of deaths for the year just closed is far below the average, not only of the whole period, but also of the latter half.

The proportionate mortality of men was about sixty per cent greater than that of women. This corresponds with past experience, although the discrepancy is larger than usual. There is no apparent cause for this difference, other

than the fact that the number of enfeebled frames and broken-down constitutions predominates with the men.

WORSHIP AND ENTERTAINMENT.

The assemblies of the patients for purposes of worship, instruction, entertainment, and amusement, in the course of the official year 1877-78, have been as follows:—

1. EXERCISES ON THE SABBATH, —

Divine worship in the afternoon	52 days.
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2. EXERCISES ON SECULAR EVENINGS, —

(a.) *Readings, opening and closing with sacred music: —*

The Bible	31 days.
The Bible, and selections of prose	9 “
The Bible, and selections of poetry	32 “
Miscellaneous selections of prose	57 “
Miscellaneous selections of poetry	50 “
Miscellaneous selections of prose and poetry	70 “

(b.) *Lectures, opening and closing with sacred music: —*

Athens, with illustrations	1 “
Rules and regulations of the hospital	1 “

(c.) *Other entertainments: —*

Pictures shown by the stereopticon	7 “
Concert, of vocal music (Chickering Club)	1 “
Recitations	1 “

(d.) *Social gatherings: —*

Quadrille parties	15 “
No assembly	38 “

Total	365 days.
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The sabbath services in the chapel were conducted, in rotation, by the pastors of several of the neighboring churches; and the stereoptic pictures were exhibited by Dr. T. W. Meekins.

FARM.

The hospital farm, which twelve years ago contained but about one hundred and ninety acres, has been increased, by various purchases, to about three hundred and thirty-two acres, and is now sufficiently large for the necessities of the institution. The site is admirably adapted to the purpose to which it is devoted, and a large proportion of the soil is available for tillage and pasturage. Somewhat more than

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three hundred acres of the land is in one tract, nearly a mile in length from east to west, and varying from a quarter to half a mile in width, from north to south. It is bounded on the north, for a distance of a little more than a mile and one-fifth, by Mill River; and on the south, through its whole length (a distance, including curves, of 6,084 feet, or a fraction over a mile and forty-eight rods), by a public highway. Thus its situation is such, that, although in the immediate vicinity of a pretty large town, it can be subjected to that seclusion and isolation which are important in the treatment of the insane, with but comparatively little inconvenience to the surrounding inhabitants. Its position, and the irregularities of its surface, combine to invest it with the possibility of becoming one of the most beautiful of estates. Nature has done her share of the work; and it now awaits the share of art, a portion of which it is, from year to year, receiving.

The products of the current season have equalled the average quantity. That of hay and of apples was abundant; that of potatoes, only medium; and that of winter squashes, an almost total failure, in consequence of the ravages of a worm heretofore unknown upon the premises.

The appended list of the productions was prepared by Mr. Wright:—

Hay (first growth, home farm), 91 $\frac{9}{10}$ tons, at \$15 . . .	\$1,378 50
“ (second and third growths, home farm), 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons . . .	648 75
“ (first growth, Parsons lot), 14 $\frac{3}{5}$ tons	219 00
“ (second growth, Parsons lot), 4 tons	60 00
“ (first growth, Clarke Orchard), 21 $\frac{3}{5}$ tons	324 00
“ (second growth, Clarke Orchard), 2 $\frac{1}{10}$ tons	31 50
“ Fowle lot 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons	18 75
“ Ferris lot $\frac{3}{5}$ “	9 00
Corn fodder (green) 15 “	45 00
“ “ (dry) 40 “	80 00
Oat straw 4 “	32 00
Wheat straw $\frac{1}{2}$ ton	4 00
Corn 600 bushels	300 00
Oats 250 “	87 50
Wheat 15 “	15 00
Broom-seed 75 “	18 75
Potatoes 2,002 “	1,201 20
Carrots 550 “	247 50
Beets 537 “	228 50
<hr/>	
Amount carried forward	\$4,948 95

<i>Amount brought forward</i>	.	.	.	.	.	\$4,948 95
Onions	.	.	.	.	250 bushels	150 00
Turnips	.	.	.	.	575 "	143 75
Parsnips	.	.	.	.	35 "	17 50
Beans, Lima, in shell	.	.	.	.	114½ "	159 50
" common, in shell	.	.	.	.	19½ "	21 25
" string	.	.	.	.	12 "	12 00
" Lima, dry	.	.	.	.	5 "	15 00
Pease, green, in shell	.	.	.	.	89½ "	94 50
Sweet-corn, green, in ear	.	.	.	.	162½ "	162 50
Tomatoes	.	.	.	.	152 "	152 00
Lettuce	.	.	.	.	108 "	108 00
Cucumbers	.	.	.	.	122 "	122 00
Squashes, summer	.	.	.	.	31 "	25 50
" winter	.	.	.	.	2,740 lbs.	82 20
Melons	.	.	.	.	3,150 "	31 50
Asparagus	.	.	.	.	33½ bushels	94 50
Pie-plant	.	.	.	.	21½ "	21 50
Beet-greens	.	.	.	.	80½ "	71 88
Cabbages	.	.	.	.	4,000 heads	240 00
Currants, red	.	.	.	.	24½ bushels	82 00
" black	.	.	.	.	1 bushel	2 50
Apples	.	.	.	.	1,100 barrels	1,100 00
Pears	.	.	.	.	6½ bushels	20 50
Quinces	.	.	.	.	2 "	6 00
Veal, raised here	.	.	.	.	873 lbs.	121 04
Pork	.	.	.	.	14,451 "	867 06
Pigs, sold	.	.	.	.	117 "	278 50
Turkeys	.	.	.	.	485 lbs.	94 65
Chickens	.	.	.	.	87 "	17 16
" spring	.	.	.	.	7	3 50
Heads and plucks	.	.	.	.	.	37 00
Eggs	.	.	.	.	93 dozen	18 80
Milk, grass-fed	.	.	.	.	17,232 quarts	1,033 92
Cider	.	.	.	.	80 barrels	120 00
Broom-brush	.	.	.	.	575 lbs.	40 50
Calf-skins	.	.	.	.	9	13 50
Roasting-pigs	.	.	.	.	10	24 25
Wood	.	.	.	.	143 cords	286 00
						<hr/>
						\$10,840 91

The quantity of hay produced this year by the original home farm was more than three times as great as it was fourteen years ago. The aggregate product of the farm as it now is was 179½ tons. This is twenty-five tons more than in 1877. Of standing grass purchased of other landholders, the yield was fifty-two tons, making the whole quan-

tity housed a fraction over 231 tons. Judging from present appearances, not many years will elapse before the farm will produce all the hay required for home consumption.

As usual, we have entered in the foregoing list only one-quarter of the milk actually produced, the whole quantity being 17,232 *gallons*. The quantity entered is the estimated product from grass in the summer months. The threefold larger quantity not entered is the estimated product, in the cold season, of hay and roots, the value of which is already credited in other parts of the list. No meats are credited other than that of animals raised upon the premises. Thirty-eight hogs which were raised on the farm were fattened and slaughtered in the course of the year. They weighed, when dressed, respectively as follows: 452, 555, 378, 449, 330, 545, 495, 165, 598, 248, 627, 332, 226, 535, 500, 276, 468, 250, 519, 290, 400, 300, 420, 290, 420, 400, 505, 295, 397, 353, 400, 372, 335, 275, 508, 210, 200, 133. Total weight, 14,451 pounds. Mean or average weight of the heaviest *ten*, 538 pounds; and of the heaviest *five*, 572 pounds. As asserted in a former report, "We purchase no salt pork, no lard, and but a very small quantity of fresh pork, ham, or sausages. The sausage-meat, of which a liberal quantity is made, is eaten in fried rolls, when new. The hams and shoulders are cured here, and smoked off the premises."

The farm stock at the present time consists of eight horses, eight oxen, one bull, two three-year steers, thirty-three cows, one calf, thirty-six fat hogs, three boars, fifteen breeding sows, twenty-one shotes, thirty small pigs, and an average quantity of poultry.

HOW THE HOSPITAL IS SUPPORTED.

Although a State institution, this hospital has received no gratuitous assistance from the State since the spring of 1867. Since that time, it has relied for its income solely upon the products of its farm, the board-bills of its patients, and the small sum of ten dollars each for the burial expenses of State patients who die in the hospital. The receipts from the last-mentioned source during the past year were one hundred dollars.

For the entire support of State patients, including clothing, and all loss from breakage and other kinds of destruction,

the hospital receives three dollars and fifty cents each per week from the treasury of the Commonwealth. This is the compensation fixed by statute law. Nearly one-half of the inmates belong to this class. During the past year the weekly average of them was 48.14 per cent of the whole.

For town patients it receives three dollars and fifty cents each per week from the town treasuries respectively for board, together with pay for clothing furnished by the hospital, and for damages suffered from them. Of town patients, the weekly average for the year was 39.75 per cent, or about two-fifths of the whole.

For private patients there is no uniform price. The average pay from all who were here Sept. 30, 1878, was five dollars and seventeen cents and three mills each per week. Clothing and damages are extra charges. The weekly average of these patients during the past year was 10.12 per cent, or a trifle more than one-tenth of the whole.

The average weekly pay per capita which the hospital received for ALL its patients, State, town, and private, in the course of the year, is three dollars and seventy cents and eight mills. Such are the only pecuniary resources of the hospital. We turn to the results of

THE FINANCE OF THE LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

In April, 1865, the hospital was freed from debt, and the financial statement at the close of that month showed a balance of three hundred and two dollars and four cents in its favor. Between that time and the 1st of June, 1867, it received a direct bonus from the State of five thousand dollars, in two appropriations, for specific purposes, — one of two thousand, and the other of three thousand dollars.

As an offset to the five thousand dollars bonus, the hospital has purchased and paid for several lots of land, amounting to about one hundred and forty-two acres, the total cost of which was \$22,565. The State, then, has been overpaid for its bonus in the sum of \$17,565.

The amount paid by the hospital for repairs and improvements in the course of the thirteen years from Sept. 30, 1865, to Sept. 30, 1878, is \$156,701.31.

The surplus of cash assets now on hand is \$27,590.88, or \$27,288.84 larger than it was on the 30th of April, 1865.

22 LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT NORTHAMPTON. [Oct.

The *purchased* provisions and supplies, including fuel and stored clothing now on hand, are estimated to have cost \$11,019.57. The amount of similar supplies on the 30th of April, 1865, was \$2,500. The increase of assets under this head is, therefore, \$8,519.57.

The value of household furniture in the hospital is, at a low estimate, at least ten thousand dollars greater than it was on the 30th of April, 1865, at the same rate or standard of appraisal. To be certain, however, of no exaggeration, let it be called eight thousand dollars. Collecting these several sums, the account of debit of the Commonwealth to the hospital appears to be as follows:—

Excess of cost of land over direct bonus	.	.	.	\$17,565 00
Repairs and improvements	.	.	.	156,701 31
Excess of present cash assets	.	.	.	27,288 84
Increase of provisions and supplies	.	.	.	8,519 57
Increase of furniture	.	.	.	8,000 00
Total	.	.	.	<hr/> \$218,074 72

The necessary current repairs of the buildings may be estimated at three thousand dollars annually. Deducting this sum for each of the thirteen years since Sept. 30, 1865, a total of \$39,000, there is a remainder of \$179,074.72. To this amount, then, has the hospital assisted itself to things, for most of which it is generally expected that such institutions will rely upon direct appropriations from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

STUDIES RELATIVE TO THE CURABILITY OF INSANITY.

In our last three preceding reports, the question of curability has been subjected to a somewhat searching investigation, by which it was shown that the permanent recoveries from mental disorders are far less frequent than has generally been supposed, and that a very considerable proportion of the reported recoveries are not recoveries of so many different *persons*, but merely the recoveries of *one* person, or a *few* persons, a large number of times. Instances were given in which one person was reported recovered six times, and another seven times, in one year; and others in which, in the course of their lives respectively, one person had been reported recovered twenty-two times, and another forty-six times. The duplicate and multiply recoveries of these

few persons have led public opinion astray by having, as reported, the appearance of permanent recoveries of a large number of different persons.

It is a matter of surprise that some method has not been adopted at the hospitals of so reporting recoveries, that the reader may clearly understand how many of them are from first attacks, and how many from attacks subsequent to the first. I consider this remark as more applicable to the British hospitals than to those of the United States, both because, as a whole, they are the older, and because the science of statistics has been brought to a greater perfection in that country than in this. Nearly all of those foreign hospitals very carefully discriminate, in their tables of admissions, between *first* admissions and *re*-admissions. Wherefore are they not equally careful, in their tables of recoveries, to discriminate between *first* recoveries and *re*-recoveries? The utility of their statistics would be quite as much increased by the latter course as by the former. In England and Wales, from 1859 to 1874 inclusive, the stated recoveries in all hospitals and asylums for the insane were 34.01 per cent of the *admissions*. This result, as showing the curability of *cases*, or *attacks*, has its value; but, when the relation of insanity to all other subjects of human interest is taken into consideration, would it not have been *more* valuable to know what percentage of the *persons* recovered?

Are Recoveries in Proportion to Cost of Treatment?—The proposition involved in this interrogation would not be devoid of interest at any time; but at this juncture, after the experience of the last few years in greatly increasing the cost of hospitals, under a vague impression that recoveries from insanity will always be in direct ratio with the sum of pecuniary expense, it becomes a matter of absolute importance.

That degree of bodily comfort which is necessarily included in the best attainable hygienic conditions—pure air, cleanliness of person and surroundings, sufficient wholesome and nutritious food, a proper amount of exercise, and protection from the inclemencies of the weather—is doubtless essential to the attainment of the greatest probability of cure; but it is quite doubtful, that, beyond this attainment, the lavishing of money, however profusely, in mere luxuries, is of

any benefit. And yet there are many persons who appear to think that it is, and who measure their hope of recovery by the sum of money expended. To such an extent, indeed, is this notion sometimes carried in practice, that the very object of treatment is apparently thereby defeated, and recovery is prevented, instead of secured.

There are no statistics by which either the affirmative or the negative of our proposition can be positively demonstrated; but there are some which offer an interesting study when considered in relation to it, and, so far as they go, would seem to prove that increase of expenditure does not enlarge the proportion of cures. I allude particularly to the statistics of the McLean Asylum at Somerville, Mass., one of the oldest corporate institutions for the insane in the United States. In 1840 that asylum was under the medical care of Dr. Luther V. Bell. In the course of that year, one hundred and fifty-five patients were admitted, and the reported recoveries were seventy-five, which is equal to 48.38 per cent of the admissions. The average weekly cost of support of the patients was, for that year, three dollars and fourteen cents each: in other words, when paying three dollars and fourteen cents each per week, forty-eight patients in the hundred recovered.

Thenceforward, although with some fluctuation from year to year, there was, upon the whole, a gradual increase in the current expenses of the institution, until, in 1875, the average weekly cost for each patient was twenty-one dollars and seven cents. The increase of cost during the period of thirty-five years was 671 per cent, or a small fraction less than sevenfold. In the course of that period, the Appleton Wards, which for luxurious accommodation will not suffer by comparison with the best in Europe, were erected, as well as the two buildings for refractory patients, which, so far as I am informed, are unequalled by any others in the world.

With these additional elegancies of accommodation, and a nearly sevenfold augmentation of current expense, what was the condition of things in regard to recoveries? Were *they* increased, not, indeed, seven, nor six, nor five, nor even three fold (for that would have been impossible); but were they doubled? Alas, no! They had *diminished sixty-one per cent* of the ratio in 1840; so that, instead of *forty-eight*

(48.38) recoveries to the hundred admissions, there were only *nineteen* (18.82). The number of patients admitted in 1875, the closing year of the period, was eighty-five, and the number of recoveries sixteen, equal to 18.82 per cent.

The following table has been prepared in justification of the foregoing assertions. Beginning with the year 1840, it was intended to present the results of every fifth year subsequently, until 1875. The reports, however, of several of those years, were not readily accessible, and consequently the available years most nearly approaching those fifth years were taken. The years 1876 and 1877 were added to show that the diminished proportion of recoveries was not a temporary incident.

DATE.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Daily Average.	Whole Cost.	Weekly Cost per Capita.	Per Cent of Recoveries.
1840 . .	155	75	128	\$20,919 63	\$3 14	48.38
1846 . .	148	65	164	32,892 00	3 85	43.92
1848 . .	143	82	171	33,130 09	3 70	57.34
1854 . .	120	59	195	46,724 31	4 61	49.16
1855 . .	123	56	192	60,867 26	6 09	45.53
1859 . .	131	61	185	59,478 92	6 16½ ¹	46.56
1861 . .	111	54	193	63,311 87	6 30	48.65
1865 . .	82	38	186	120,885 84	12 50	46.34
1870 . .	79	33	187	134,339 63	13 81	41.77
1872 . .	93	15	173	152,327 60	16 50 ¹	16.13
1875 . .	85	16	151	165,660 47	21 07 ¹	18.82
1876 . .	92	18	160	164,973 80	19 72 ¹	19.56
1877 . .	110	15	175	143,148 94	15 66 ¹	13.63

“Look *there* upon *that* picture, and on this.”

Recoveries in New Zealand.—“The Journal of Mental Science” for January, 1878, contains a review of the first report of Dr. F. W. Skae, who has recently been appointed inspector of the asylums for the insane in the Colony of New Zealand. From this we learn, that, within that infant colony, there are already no less than eight asylums, containing a total of 783 patients. The largest has 235, and the smallest, four. There is “one insane person in asylums to every 509 of the population;” but from defects of structure, or other objectionable features, those asylums furnish “satisfactory accommodation” for only 270 patients, although occu-

¹ These five sums are copied from the reports. As derived from the figures in the two next preceding columns of the table, they should be, beginning at the upper one, \$6.18, \$16.93, \$21.09, \$19.82, and \$15.73, according to our calculation.

pied, as above stated, by 783. All of these receptacles are "utterly deficient" in land, and their superintendents are not medical men. Of one of them, Dr. Skae says, "The condition of the patients, generally speaking, is deplorable. The great majority of them are simply prisoners, who are not, and in the present circumstances of the asylum cannot be, subjected to any system of treatment, curative or palliative. They have neither occupation nor amusement." Of another, — "parts of which (he thinks) were expressly constructed conformably to the 'wild beast theory of insanity,'" — he describes one room as "a cell, remote from supervision, badly lighted by a small barred window near the roof, having a sloping floor, with a drain to carry off urine, and furnished with a fixed privy, and a straw bag (for a bed), and having a slit in the wall through which food can be pushed."

These partial descriptions are here quoted for the purpose of emphasizing the results obtained in those asylums. "The ratio of recoveries to admissions," writes Dr. Skae, "*is 13 per cent higher than in the Scotch and Irish asylums, and 23 per cent higher than in English county and borough asylums.*" "Their death-rate," remarks the reviewer, "was 6.70 per cent on the average number resident, and 4.49 per cent on the total number under treatment, being *about 4.50 per cent lower than in England.*"

It is no cause for marvel that the reviewer, in reproducing these statistics of recovery and mortality, says, "Here are facts for our pessimists." Yea, verily! and it would be interesting to know what the *optimists* have to say about them. If within those rude colonial receptacles, over-crowded, and, in some portions, of a "quite disgusting description;" where, in the patients' rooms, they have sloping floors, "with a drain to carry off urine;" where the patients "have neither occupation nor amusement," and are not "subjected to any system of treatment, curative or palliative," — if, in these places, the proportion of recoveries is so much larger, and the proportion of deaths so much smaller, than in the asylums of Great Britain, in which are found all the appliances of the most recent science, and all the comforts suggested by an enlightened humanity, is it not (let it be asked in sorrow), — is it not high time, *so far as results are concerned*, for all of us to stop talking of the great improvements in the treatment of

insanity, and for the people of some parts of this country to ask for the *quid pro quo* for the money which has been poured like a deluge upon some of the recently-erected hospitals for the insane?

Disagreement of Doctors.—In the essay on the curability of insanity, mention was made of the fact that each person has his own standard of insanity, and that this standard depends, to a great extent, upon the constitution and the temperament of the individual; and a remarkable illustration of the difference of this standard in different persons, as exhibited in the reported cures of a hospital for the insane, was there presented. A still more impressive exhibition of it is seen in the foregoing statistics of the McLean Asylum, where, as will soon be perceived, this constitutional characteristic, will, in large measure, explain the *diminution* of reported recoveries, although it may *not* account for the non-increase of recoveries under the enormously enlarged disbursement of money.

Dr. Bell's proportion of recoveries in 1840 was forty-eight (48.38) in the hundred. There was no great reduction of this proportion during the lapse of a generation. Even as late as 1867 the reported recoveries were as high as fifty (50.56), and in 1869 almost forty-two (41.77), in the hundred. The asylum was then under the superintendence of Dr. Tyler. In March, 1871, Dr. Tyler resigned, and was soon succeeded by Dr. Jelly. The statistics of admissions and recoveries at the asylum during the last seven years of the administration of the former, and the first seven years of that of the latter, are shown in the subjoined table.

FIRST PERIOD.				SECOND PERIOD.			
YEAR.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Per Cent of Recoveries.	YEAR.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Per Cent of Recoveries.
1864 .	101	42	41.48	1871 .	75	21	28.00
1865 .	82	38	46.34	1872 .	93	15	16.13
1866 .	103	46	44.66	1873 .	92	19	20.65
1867 .	89	45	50.56	1874 .	75	20	26.66
1868 .	92	34	36.95	1875 .	85	16	18.82
1869 .	108	51	47.22	1876 .	92	18	19.56
1870 .	79	33	41.77	1877 .	110	15	13.63
	654	289	44.19—		622	124	19.94—

The number of patients admitted (654) in the course of first period was only thirty-two larger than that of the second period (622) ; but the number of recoveries (289) was *more than twice as great*. The percentage of recoveries in the first period was 44.19—, and, in the last, only 19.94— : in other words, the *proportion* of recoveries of the first period was to the *proportion* of recoveries of the last period as 221 to 100, or as 100 to 45.24. It is impossible, that, just at this juncture (1871), there was, in the character of the malady under which the persons received at the McLean Asylum were suffering, any sudden alteration sufficient to explain this remarkable discrepancy in results. There is indeed, so far as appears, no reason for a belief that there was *any* such alteration. No man of experience in the treatment of the disease, and acquainted with the superintendents of the two periods, would think of attributing the discrepancy in recoveries to a difference in the medical sagacity and skill of those superintendents.

Under the circumstances of the case, our only resource for an explanation of the surprising difference in the proportion of reported recoveries is the “personal equation,” or the diversity of characteristics in the constitution and temperament of the reporters ; and, if this explanation be the true one, it necessarily follows that we must believe, that if a certain number of persons who have been insane and subjected to treatment be placed before two men equally competent for judgment, for a decision in regard to their mental condition, one of those men may adjudge recovery to *two hundred and twenty-one of them*, while the other will adjudge it to only *one hundred*.

Reported Results no Criterion of the Merits of Institutions for the Insane.—One of the obvious consequences of what is contained in the preceding section is this ; namely, that it is impossible to form an accurate opinion of the comparative merits of different institutions for the insane from the recoveries at them respectively, as set forth in the annual reports.

Although frequently done, it is absurd, at any time, to compare the recoveries at a private or corporate institution at which epileptics, paralytics, imbeciles, and some other classes are never received, with those at a State institution which is compelled to admit all classes, and attempt, from

this comparison, to judge of those institutions in respect to general excellence, or adaptation to the purpose to which they are devoted. The restricted and the unrestricted cannot justly be compared: they may more properly be contrasted.

But, even in regard to institutions precisely alike in respect to the reception of patients, it has been shown that men differ so widely in their estimate of what constitutes *recovery*, that it is the sheerest folly to base an opinion of comparative merit upon the alleged recoveries; for although, at the hospital A and the hospital B, the actual amount of improvement in the mental condition of the patients may be precisely equal, yet the superintendent of A *may* report twice as many recoveries as the superintendent of B.

Supporters. — Inasmuch as all that I have published upon this subject within the last three years was written under a strong conviction that I was eliminating an important truth, which would become the corrective of a prevalent, most glaring error, and inasmuch as all the elements of the argument have been drawn from the reports of asylums and hospitals, and the other works of authors who have written upon the subject, I have neither doubted the propriety and utility of the work, nor feared that the argument could be overthrown, or its conclusions disproved. The facts embodied in those conclusions are, however, so different from that which, in this country, had almost universally been accepted as truth for nearly half a century, that I must confess to an impression that I should stand comparatively alone, with but few who were prepared to agree with me, and fewer still to extend their support. It is a source of great satisfaction that this impression has been proven to be false. The report for last year contained extracts from approbative letters received from physicians and other persons interested in the subject. It is proposed here to add a few others as illustrations of the spirit in which the essays have been received.

A physician never connected with an institution for the insane, but who is thoroughly conversant with the literature of the disease, and who is himself a somewhat prolific author upon the subject, writes as follows: —

“It had not escaped my notice that the large number of reported cases of insanity in the annual reports of the insane

hospitals throughout the country were inconsistent with the apparently rapid increase in the number of the insane, — an increase out of all proportion to that of the population, and for which there seemed to be no good reason, if this large proportion of cures were permanent ones; but your demonstration, that the actual permanent cures do not exceed twenty-five or twenty-six per cent, is none the less startling, because it explains the difficulty to which I have alluded. It is a sad comment on the progress of medical science in the art of healing, that we can as yet cure but one-fourth of the cases of insanity. I doubt if the proportion is much larger than it was at Gheel, in the days when the legend of the interposition of St. Dymphna was fully believed, or when the monks of the Pyrenees relied upon the restoring effects of pure air and perfect quiet. I have no doubt of the truth of your deductions, and might plead, in extenuation, that insanity in America is more violent and unmanageable than in Europe (which I doubt not is true), but for the fact that your best statistics are from English and Scottish sources.”

Another physician, probably not so deeply read upon the subject as the author of the foregoing extract, but who, in an article relating to insanity written within the last year, had asserted that seventy per cent of recent cases can be cured, makes the following and evidently sincere avowal: —

“Allow me to thank you for your monograph on the Curability of Insanity. I must acknowledge myself to have held an erroneous idea concerning the percentage of cures. Your exposition lays bare a glaring self-deception on the part of many, myself included. I am truly thankful to have been undeceived.”

A gentleman of broad culture, not a physician, but much interested in the subject of insanity, and for some years a member of the board of trustees of a large State hospital for the insane, says, —

“Allow me to thank you for continued remembrance in sending your Twenty-second Report, received yesterday. I have read it this afternoon, and am greatly pleased with its truthful, fearless spirit. Your statistics and quotations are opening the eyes of those interested in the subject of insanity. If they *are* depressing to those who carry any portion of responsibility in care for the insane, it is the fault of the dire facts, and is not yours.”

Thus far for voices from this side of the Atlantic. Let us turn to some of those from Great Britain. And here it may be remarked, that, were this report intended for physicians alone, the mere names of the authors of the remaining extracts would be their sufficient recommendation; but since its circulation will be largely among non-professional men, and members of other professions than that of medicine, some mention of their positions will not be out of place.

What says England, as represented by Dr. Daniel Hack Tuke, joint author, with Dr. Bucknill, of “The Manual of Psychological Medicine,” *the* standard general treatise upon insanity for all English-speaking people? —

“I ought to have expressed my obligations before for the pamphlet on ‘The Curability of Insanity,’ which I have read with much interest. It is a valuable addition to our literature, and *such a setting forth of the subject has been long required*; but it is an unpleasant task to do any thing which even seems to render the curability of insanity less hopeful than it is.”

And the new edition of the aforesaid manual contains the following paragraph:—

“The fallacy of taking the recoveries of *cases*, instead of *persons*, has been ably insisted upon and illustrated by Dr. Earle, in a pamphlet on ‘The Curability of Insanity,’ which is deserving of serious study by the superintendents of asylums in Britain as well as in the States.”

The next extract is from Scotland. A few short weeks ago it might have been presented as a voice from the living; but it now, unhappily for humanity, comes as a voice from the dead. It is from Sir James Coxe, a man of great eminence in the medical profession, for many years a deeply interested and active member of the Scottish Board in Lunacy, and the author of several monographs upon insanity:—

“I have read it with much interest, and regard it as a most valuable contribution to the statistics of insanity. It cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence in neutralizing that spirit of inflation, which, I am sorry to think, is a too prevalent characteristic of writers on this branch of medicine. The merits of superintendents of asylums are already sufficiently great, without the adventitious glory of questionable success.”

In conclusion comes another Scottish authority, of no less eminence than that which next precedes. It is that of Dr. W. A. F. Browne, long known as the eminently successful superintendent of the Crichton Royal Asylum at Dumfries, and subsequently as a member of the Board in Lunacy, and for a generation of years as one of the ablest of writers upon psychological subjects : —

“ Although I differ from you upon one aspect of the subject of your paper, which may, to a considerable extent, be accepted as an exposition of the ‘*Incurability of Insanity*,’ I regard your argument as most lucid and logical, and as presenting the matter treated of in a new and most striking light.

“ I entirely concur with you, that the ratio of curability has depended, and will continue to depend, upon the standard created by the mental constitution of each superintendent, unless, indeed, an extern expert be called in to adjudicate in each case.

“ I have always demurred as to the accuracy of both Burrows and Woodward, even after giving credit for all the advantages and deductions which were claimed; but I was more than staggered by the practice which you reveal, and most properly denounce, of calculating the proportion of cures on the discharges; although I almost rejoiced over the explanation thus afforded of the ninety per cent, hundred per cent, &c., of cures, which seemed to attend your labors in America, and which excited the envy and despair of my *confrères* and of myself. I am not aware that this mode of estimating success has found imitators with us.

“ The process by which you eliminate the numerical truth, by taking five years at different periods of what may be called an asylum curriculum, is, to my mind, demonstrative, and brings out nearly the figures to which we in England are now accustomed.

“ *Your conclusions appear to me, upon the whole, impregnable.*

“ Where I venture to differ from you is, that *we* must continue to calculate upon *cases*, and not *persons*.

“ Permit me, after this bold attempt to criticise, to express my unqualified approbation of your disquisition.”

Those portions of the foregoing extracts which are here printed in Italics were not emphasized in the originals.

After the assertion that “we must continue to calculate (recoveries) upon *cases*, and not *persons*,” Dr. Browne proceeds to give his reasons therefor. Those reasons are cogent and convincing; but the doctor mistakes my position. Nowhere in my essay is it asserted that the calculation of recoveries should *not* be made upon *cases*. I have always pursued that method, and I do not perceive in what way it can be avoided. All that I have insisted on is, that the reports of recoveries shall be accompanied by *an explanation* by which the reader can learn whether those recoveries are from first attacks, or from attacks varying from the second to the thirtieth, the fortieth, or the fiftieth; whether, if you report ten recoveries, it is to be understood that ten different persons have really recovered, or merely that one person has recovered from ten successive attacks. The inability to convey this information is the grand fault in the general method of reporting, and by this fault public opinion has been grossly misled.

This subject very naturally leads to what follows.

A Step forward.—The following preamble and resolutions are here introduced as evidence that a no inconsiderable part of the physicians engaged in the specialty not only perceive the imperfection of the general method of reporting recoveries, but are prepared to so alter that method as to avoid such errors in the future. They were adopted in December last by the New-England Psychological Society, an association of the superintendents of the regularly organized institutions for the insane in the States east of the Hudson River:—

“*Whereas* The method generally heretofore pursued in reporting the recoveries of patients at the institutions for the insane has, by its avoidance of a definite statement of the repeated recoveries of the same person in cases of periodical or recurrent insanity, been largely instrumental in imparting to the general reader, and particularly to persons outside of the profession who are specially interested in the subject, an erroneous opinion of the curability of persons afflicted with mental disorder; and

“*Whereas*, As a result of that erroneous opinion, computations have been made in political and social economy, based

upon an assumed proportion of curables among the insane, which is evidently far too large; and

“ *Whereas* The attainment of truth, and not the dissemination of error, is the true object of all statistical science: therefore

“ *Resolved*, That, in the preparation of published reports, this society recommends the adoption of some method by which that erroneous opinion may be corrected, and in the future prevented.

“ *Resolved*, That, without prescribing or suggesting a definite formula, it is recommended that a clear exposition should be made of the facts in relation to the following points:—

“1st, *In regard to patients admitted in the course of the year*: the number admitted for the first time, and the number of re-admissions, specifying the number who have been received twice, thrice, four, and any greater number of times, and also the number who had previously been discharged *recovered*, specifying, likewise, the number who had recovered once, twice, thrice, and any greater number of times.

“2d, *In regard to patients discharged in the course of the year*: the whole number of recoveries, specifying the number of those who recovered for the first time, as well as of those who recovered for the second, the third, the fourth, the fifth, and any time still higher in the scale of numbers.

“ *Resolved*, Furthermore, that the true import and value of the statistics of any institution for the insane can be attained in no way other than by an analysis of the results, in which are shown, not alone the number of persons who recovered once, but the number of those same persons who recovered twice, thrice, four, five, or any higher number of times; and that any collection of statistics which has not been subjected to such an analysis is of comparatively little value.”

The Vermont Report.—As this article is in course of preparation I receive a copy of the report of the Vermont Asylum for the two years ending July 31, 1878. As I open it to the section on Recoveries, I find, that, with “the courage of his convictions,” Dr. Draper gives the explanation called for in the foregoing resolutions.

For the first time in the forty years of the existence of that institution is the reader of its reports enabled to obtain

that understanding of the results of treatment, without which no accurate opinion of the importance of those results—as viewed in relation to the disease, or to either medical, political, or social science—can by any possibility be formed.

“Of the number discharged,” says the report, “fifty-two—thirty-six men and sixteen women—recovered. This is a fraction over thirty-one per cent of the number admitted. Of these, twenty-eight recovered from a first attack, nine from a second, three from a third, four from a fourth, two from a fifth, two from a sixth, one from a seventh, one from a tenth, one from a fourteenth, and one from a fifteenth.”

What a flood of light the third sentence of this paragraph throws upon the first! and not upon that alone, but upon the medical history of the hospital from the time of its origin. Of the fifty-two recoveries only twenty-eight, or two more than one-half, were from the first attack. The remaining twenty-four were of patients who had previously left the hospital “recovered” from one to fifteen times each. Those twenty-four persons, as will be perceived by a brief computation, have given *one hundred and eleven recoveries* to the statistics of insanity, and it is not at all improbable that they will yet give as many more. It is very certain that their future contributions will be large.

Thus we have another evidence of the truth, that wherever and whenever light is permitted to break in upon the darkness of the statistics, in gross, of the institutions for the insane, the revelation comes forth, that a large proportion of the recoveries—and, the older the institution, the larger is the proportion—are merely the expressions of *intermissions in the disease* of a comparatively few persons who pass their lives in oscillating between their homes and the hospitals. And once more are we impressed with the folly of any attempt to illustrate any important subject by the crude, *unanalyzed* statistics of the hospitals, or to deduce from them any conclusion or opinion relative to any of the great social problems of the day.

Dr. Luther V. Bell's Prediction.—It will be recollected, that, whatsoever might have been the incentives to the production of the essay upon the curability of insanity, one of the objects gained by it was the justification of an asylum

in a neighboring State against an attack from a prominent officer of the government of that State, one of whose condemnatory allegations was, that the proportion of recoveries in these latter years has been less than in the earlier history of that asylum. And, in view of said allegation, it was written in that essay, "The declarations of the earlier superintendents are returning, like boomerangs, to spend their ultimate force upon their promulgators, or . . . upon the persons now standing in the places of their promulgators."

This was written without any knowledge, or, at least, any recollection (for I must have read it thirty-seven years ago) of a paragraph in one of Dr. Bell's reports, published at the time in which there was a general rivalry among the superintendents for the production of the highest proportion of recoveries, and but two years prior to the announcement at the hospital at Columbus, O., that the per cent of recoveries on all recent cases discharged at that institution in the course of the preceding year was *one hundred*.

"As things now are progressing," wrote Dr. Bell, "there is infinite danger that the public mind may arrive at such views and expectations as to the curability of insanity as will eventually re-act most unfavorably on our successors in these holy though arduous avocations, if not upon ourselves."

The danger foreseen by that sagacious observer was not averted, and the very form of public opinion which he feared was eventually produced. It is due to the memory of the very able and amiable prophet that his prophecy should be remembered.

Acknowledgments are due, on behalf of the inmates of the hospital, to the Chickering Club, for a concert of vocal music; to S. M. Smith, Esq., for sixteen volumes of books for the library; to Mrs. J. H. Butler, for a large number of magazines and other pamphlets; to the Book Club, through Miss Julia Clark, for several volumes of reviews and other literary periodicals; to Dr. Henry B. Stoddard, for a file for one year of "The Independent;" and to the publishers of "The Christian Register," for one copy weekly, and the publisher of "The Staaten Zeitung," for two copies weekly, of those papers.

The year closes with the same corps of officers, both principal and subordinate, with which it began; and to them,

who during its rapid flight have given me their cordial and efficient aid, upon the one side, and to your honorable Board, whose counsel and support have sustained me, upon the other, it only remains for me to extend my warmest acknowledgments.

Respectfully submitted,

PLINY EARLE, *Superintendent.*

NORTHAMPTON, Oct. 12, 1878.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. 1.
*Admissions, 1877-78.*¹

MONTHS.							Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1877	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	7
November	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	6
December	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	7
January, 1878	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
February	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	7
March	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	5
April	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	6
May	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	5
June	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	5	9
July	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	5
August	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	9
September	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5
Totals	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	36	76

¹ As no person was admitted more than once in the course of the official year, the totals in this table indicate the true number of *persons* received.

TABLE No. 2.
Discharges, 1877-78.

MONTHS.	DIRECT.			REMOVED BY BOARD STATE CHARITIES.			TOTALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1877	5	3	8	5	20	25	10	23	33
November	5	5	10	1	—	1	6	5	11
December	3	2	5	—	—	—	3	2	5
January, 1878	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	7
February	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
March	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	3	4
April	5	9	14	—	—	—	5	9	14
May	7	6	13	—	—	—	7	6	13
June	7	3	10	—	—	—	7	3	10
July	4	3	7	—	—	—	4	3	7
August	2	6	8	—	—	—	2	6	8
September	2	3	5	—	1	1	3	4	7
Totals	45	45	90	8	23	31	54	68	122

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TABLE NO. 3.

Daily Average Number of Patients in the Hospital, 1877-78.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
October, 1877	228.03	244.48	472.51
November	223.07	224.30	447.37
December	221.22	224.42	445.64
January, 1878	221.68	221.77	443.45
February	221.82	222.96	444.78
March	222.00	227.22	449.22
April	219.40	223.93	443.33
May	217.29	220.52	437.81
June	210.53	220.17	430.70
July	211.35	220.61	431.96
August	212.87	218.74	431.61
September	214.63	215.77	430.40
Average for the year	218.65	223.78	442.43 ¹

¹ These totals were obtained by a division of the sums of daily residence, for the year, by 365, the number of days in the year.

TABLE NO. 4.

Relation to Hospitals of the Persons admitted, 1877-78.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Never before in any hospital	29	24	53
Former inmates of this hospital	8	9	17
of other hospitals in this State	—	—	—
of hospitals in other States, of this hospital, and of other hospitals in this State	2	—	2
of this hospital, and of hospitals in other States	1	1	2
of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States	—	2	2
of this hospital, of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States	—	—	—
of this hospital, of other hospitals in this State, and of hospitals in other States	—	—	—
Total of persons	40	36	76

TABLE No. 5.

Residence of the Patients admitted, 1877-78.

COUNTIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hampshire	6	10	16
Hampden	16	19	35
Franklin	9	4	13
Berkshire	8	2	10
Worcester	—	1	1
Bristol	1	—	1
Totals	40	36	76

TABLE No. 6.

Nativity of the Patients admitted, 1877-78.

NATIVITY.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Maine	1	—	1
Vermont	2	1	3
Massachusetts	20	10	30
Connecticut	2	4	6
Rhode Island	—	1	1
New York	2	4	6
Virginia	1	—	1
Total of Americans	28	20	48
Nova Scotia	1	2	3
England	1	1	2
Scotland	—	1	1
Ireland	8	10	18
Germany	—	1	1
Austria	—	1	1
Sweden	1	—	1
Prussia	1	—	1
Total of foreigners	12	16	28
of Americans	28	20	48
of persons	40	36	76

TABLE NO. 7.

By what Authorities committed, 1877-78.

AUTHORITIES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Probate Court	30	30	60
Overseers of Poor	5	1	6
Friends	4	4	8
Supreme Judicial Court	—	1	1
Returned from Elopement	1	—	1
Total of persons	40	36	76

TABLE NO. 8.

Ages of the Patients admitted, 1877-78.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and under	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years	3	3	6
20 to 25 years	6	2	8
25 to 30 years	7	3	10
30 to 35 years	3	6	9
35 to 40 years	7	8	15
40 to 50 years	5	8	13
50 to 60 years	4	6	10
60 to 70 years	3	—	3
70 to 80 years	2	—	2
Total of persons	40	36	76

TABLE No. 9.

Relation to Marriage of the Patients admitted, 1877-78.

CONDITION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married	15	14	29
Single	21	15	36
Widowers	3	—	3
Widows	—	4	4
Divorced	1	3	4
Total of persons	40	36	76

TABLE No. 10.

Occupations of the Men admitted, 1877-78.

Laborers 11	Tailor 1
Farmers 10	Currier 1
Mill-operatives 2	Mechanic 1
Paper-maker 1	Carpenter 1
Cabinet-maker 1	Organist 1
Teamster 1	Weaver 1
Scrap-iron dealer 1	Sailor 1
Salesman 1	None 4
Clerk 1	Total 40

TABLE NO. 11.

Alleged Causes of Insanity of the Patients admitted, 1877-78.

CAUSES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Mental.</i>			
Business troubles	1	2	3
Trouble	1	1	2
Religious excitement	1	—	1
Domestic trouble	—	2	2
Total of mental	3	5	8
<i>Physical.</i>			
Overwork	2	9	11
Ill health	3	3	6
Masturbation	6	—	6
Epilepsy	3	2	5
Intemperance	4	1	5
Injury of head	2	2	4
Change of life	—	3	3
Puerperal	—	2	2
Opium-eating	—	1	1
Typhoid-fever	1	—	1
Brain-fever	1	—	1
Organic disease of brain	1	—	1
Lightning stroke	1	—	1
Injury	1	—	1
Old age	1	—	1
Total of physical	26	23	49
Total of mental	3	5	8
Unknown	11	8	19
Total of persons	40	36	76

TABLE No. 12.

Duration of Disease before Admission, 1877-78.

DURATION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	4	5	9
From 1 to 3 months	5	6	11
3 to 6 months	8	4	12
6 to 12 months	3	4	7
1 to 2 years	3	3	6
2 to 5 years	6	5	11
5 to 10 years	1	3	4
10 to 20 years	3	3	6
Over 20 years	1	—	1
Unknown	6	3	9
Total of persons	40	36	76

TABLE No. 13.

Age at First Attack of Insanity, 1877-78.

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fifteen years and under	1	1	2
From 15 to 20 years	4	3	7
20 to 25 years	4	5	9
25 to 30 years	7	6	13
30 to 35 years	4	5	9
35 to 40 years	3	5	8
40 to 50 years	4	5	9
50 to 60 years	3	4	7
60 to 70 years	3	—	3
70 to 80 years	1	—	1
Unknown	6	2	8
Total of persons	40	36	76

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TABLE NO. 14.

Status of the Patients admitted, 1877-78.

HOW SUPPORTED.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>As first admitted.</i>			
Supported by State	9	8	17
by towns and cities	27	21	48
by individuals	4	7	11
Total of persons	40	36	76
<i>Of the same patients as at present, or when discharged.</i>			
Supported by State	9	7	16
by towns and cities	27	22	49
by individuals	4	7	11
Total of persons	40	36	76

TABLE NO. 15.

Deaths, 1877-78.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Nervous System.</i>			
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Apoplexy	1	1	2
Paralysis	1	1	2
Meningitis	—	1	1
Inflammation of brain	—	1	1
Cerebral congestion	1	—	1
Exhaustion of acute mania	1	—	1
Exhaustion	1	—	1
<i>Respiratory.</i>			
Phthisis	6	2	8
<i>Digestive.</i>			
Disease of liver	—	1	1
<i>General.</i>			
Marasmus	1	—	1
Old age	—	1	1
Total	14	9	23

TABLE No. 16.

Number and Status of Patients at the Close of each Week in the Year, 1877-78.

DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.	DATE.	State.	Town.	Private.	Total.
1877.					1878.				
Oct. 6,	238	176	59	473	April 6,	212	179	55	446
13,	238	177	59	474	13,	211	175	56	442
20,	239	177	59	475	20,	212	175	56	443
27,	239	177	58	474	27,	212	173	55	440
Nov. 3,	213	178	58	449	May 4,	211	174	56	441
10,	213	178	58	449	11,	211	174	55	440
17,	214	176	58	448	18,	211	173	54	438
24,	215	173	58	446	25,	212	170	53	435
Dec. 1,	214	172	58	444	June 1,	211	168	53	432
8,	215	173	57	445	8,	208	167	54	429
15,	214	174	57	445	15,	208	168	54	430
22,	214	175	58	447	22,	208	169	54	431
29,	215	174	58	447	29,	209	170	53	432
1878.					July 6,	208	173	53	434
Jan. 5,	212	174	57	443	13,	208	173	53	434
12,	213	175	56	444	20,	207	172	53	432
19,	210	176	56	442	27,	206	171	53	430
26,	210	176	57	443	Aug. 3,	206	173	53	432
Feb. 2,	210	177	57	444	10,	205	178	51	434
9,	210	176	57	443	17,	203	177	51	431
16,	210	176	58	444	24,	203	177	51	431
23,	212	178	58	448	31,	202	178	51	431
March 2,	212	177	58	447	Sept. 7,	201	179	51	431
9,	213	179	58	450	14,	201	179	51	431
16,	213	178	58	449	21,	200	179	51	430
23,	213	178	58	449	28,	199	180	52	431
30,	213	179	57	449					

WEEKLY AVERAGE.

State patients	211.86
Town patients	175.06
Private patients	55.42
Total	442.34

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TABLE No. 17.

Classed Average of Patients.

OFFICIAL YEAR.	State Patients.	Town Patients.	Private Patients.	Total.
<i>Monthly Average.</i>				
1864-65 . . .	225.10	48.16	69.83	343.25
1865-66 . . .	252.16	50.58	75.58	378.33
<i>Weekly Average.</i>				
1866-67 . . .	261.96	49.46	89.75	401.17
1867-68 . . .	262.65	47.92	103.06	413.63
1868-69 . . .	248.52	54.98	101.46	404.96
1869-70 . . .	236.19	65.04	107.23	408.46
1870-71 . . .	234.10	77.07	118.38	429.55
1871-72 . . .	226.96	89.57	112.27	428.80
1872-73 . . .	248.02	99.23	90	437.25
1873-74 . . .	284.48	102.88	82.06	469.42
1874-75 . . .	274.35	128.34	72.46	475.15
1875-76 . . .	259.19	146.02	68.94	474.15
1876-77 . . .	254.84	161.58	60.02	476.44
1877-78 . . .	211.90	175.71	54.75	442.36

TABLE No. 18.

Monthly Consumption of Gas.

MONTHS.								Cubic Feet.	Daily Average.
1877.									
October . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34,400	1,109.67
November . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39,450	1,315.00
December . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45,000	1,451.61
1878.									
January . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42,350	1,366.13
February . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32,600	1,164.28
March . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27,750	895.16
April . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,600	653.33
May . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14,500	467.74
June . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12,500	416.66
July . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,750	379.03
August . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15,550	501.61
September . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21,750	725.00
Totals . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	317,200	870.43 ¹

¹ Daily average for the year.

TABLE No. 19.
Annual Cost of Gas.

YEAR.	Cost of Gas.	Average Number of Patients.	Cost per Patient.
1860-61	\$2,030 39	314.26	\$6 46
1861-62	2,085 29	313.80	6 64
1862-63	2,109 02	355.63	5 93
1863-64	2,069 79	357.63	5 78
1864-65	1,653 05	342.40	4 82
1865-66	1,107 98	376.35	2 94
1866-67	1,056 16	401.03	2 63
1867-68	1,022 51	413.41	2 47
1868-69	903 92	405.10	2 23
1869-70	915 30	408.83	2 23
1870-71	1,043 99	421.90	2 47
1871-72	980 94	428.72	2 28
1872-73	1,006 61	437.23	2 30
1873-74	1,066 74	469.54	2 27
1874-75	1,012 63	475.35	2 13
1875-76	1,089 82	474.21	2 29
1876-77	1,033 59	476.16	2 17
1877-78	1,066 02	442.43	2 41

The hospital has always been supplied with gas by the Northampton Gas-Light Company, at the uniform price, under special contract, of three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$3.25) per thousand cubic feet, with an additional charge for meter-rent.

TABLE No. 20.
Supplies for the Several Departments for the Year 1877-78.

	Sheets.	Pillow-cases.	Bed-spreads.	Blankets.	Rubber-sheets.	Bed-ticks.	Pillow-ticks.	Towels.	Curtains.	Wash-bowls.	Ewers.	Chambers.	Mirrors.	Hair-brushes.	Combs.	Carpet-strips.	Plates.	Cups.	Saucers.	Tumblers.	Mugs.	Bowls.	Pitchers.	Strup-cups.	Knives.	Forks.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall . .	14	5	3	2	-	1	-	6	12	2	-	6	-	-	1	2	18	9	24	37	-	-	-	5	-	-
2d Hall . .	26	26	6	-	-	6	-	12	-	1	1	12	1	1	3	1	6	12	6	6	18	2	2	-	1	4
3d and 4th Halls .	26	24	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	3	3	12	6	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	1
Middle 1st Hall . .	26	20	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	9	-	1	3	-	12	6	12	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
2d Hall . .	24	18	4	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	38	-	-	1	-	18	-	6	3	12	-	-	1	1	-
3d and 4th Halls .	48	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	2	3	-	15	-	18	-	12	3	-	-	4	-
Lower 1st Hall . .	12	18	-	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	8	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	-
2d Hall . .	12	18	-	-	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
3d and 4th Halls .	12	16	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	9	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Women's Department.</i>																										
Upper 1st Hall . .	-	12	6	-	-	2	-	12	6	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
2d Hall . .	3	27	-	-	-	1	-	34	1	-	1	12	1	-	-	13	6	12	12	12	24	-	4	2	7	-
3d Hall . .	12	24	6	9	1	-	8	6	1	-	-	12	-	-	6	-	18	12	12	-	12	-	-	2	-	-
4th Hall . .	-	12	-	-	-	1	-	16	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	3	24	18	18	18	-	6	-	-	-	-

Middle 1st Hall .	.	.	—	15	6	10	—	8	4	18	2	2	2	3	12	2	—	6	4	12	6	12	36	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
2d Hall .	.	.	6	24	—	2	—	8	—	22	2	1	—	—	24	1	—	12	—	6	12	18	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—
3d Hall .	.	.	12	16	6	1	—	—	6	22	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	9	—	6	6	6	—	12	3	—	—	—	—	—
4th Hall .	.	.	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower 1st Hall .	.	.	4	14	1	10	—	3	—	22	2	—	2	—	6	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	—	3	—	—
2d Hall .	.	.	12	15	8	12	—	—	2	40	—	1	—	1	12	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
3d Hall .	.	.	—	14	6	13	—	29	2	16	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	14	—	—	6	6	—	18	—	1	—	—	—	—
4th Hall .	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kitchen .	.	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	36	24	54	—	12	4	—	8	—	18
Rear .	.	.	22	26	3	1	1	15	—	44	9	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	8	—	1	—	—
Centre .	.	.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Aggregate .	.	.	287	378	59	60	8	89	22	303	37	9	8	8	254	14	8	98	36	477	141	174	199	82	39	35	3	31	—	18

TABLE No. 20. — Continued.

	Spoons.	Casters.	Table-spreads.	Napkins.	Tin Plates.	Tin Cups.	Iron Spoons.	Dish-towels.	Rollers.	Wash-basins.	Soap, pounds.	Brooms.	Whisks.	Dust-brushes.	Scrub'g-brushes.	Dust-pans.	Mops.	Pails.	Spittoons.	Blacking.	Shoe-brushes.	Spools Thread.	Skeins Linen Thread.	Papers Needles.	Papers Pins.
<i>Men's Department.</i>																									
Upper 1st Hall .	5	1	—	6	—	—	—	6	4	—	22	10	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	7	—	2	—	—	—
2d Hall .	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	6	—	—	44	20	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	8	—	2	—	—	—
3d and 4th Halls	—	1	—	—	—	18	—	12	6	—	54	17	1	—	2	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Middle 1st Hall .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	38	11	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	10	—	2	40	—	—
2d Hall .	—	—	—	—	6	20	—	18	12	—	50	26	—	2	5	—	3	3	3	16	—	2	—	—	—
3d and 4th Halls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	44	22	1	—	2	—	5	1	1	15	—	2	—	—	—
Lower 1st Hall .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	26	8	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	2	—	—	—
2d Hall .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	50	18	1	1	2	—	1	1	1	16	—	2	—	—	—
3d and 4th Halls	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	1	53	15	—	—	1	—	2	3	3	13	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Women's Department.</i>																									
Upper 1st Hall .	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
2d Hall .	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	50	14	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	1	5
3d Hall .	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	6	—	—	40	10	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	2	4	4
4th Hall .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	20	8	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	7.	1	3	4

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 21.

Trustees of the Northampton Lunatic Hospital.

NAME.	Residence.	When app'ted	Service ended.	From what Cause.
Charles E. Forbes .	Northampton .	1856	1857	Term expired.
Lucien C. Boynton .	Uxbridge .	1856	1858	do. do.
Eliphalet Trask .	Springfield .	1856	1875	do. do.
John C. Russell .	Great Barrington .	1856	1859	Resigned.
Horace Lyman .	Greenfield .	1856	1857	Removed.
Charles Smith .	Northampton .	1857	1860	Resigned.
Luther V. Bell .	Somerville .	1857	1859	do.
Zebina L. Raymond .	Greenfield .	1858	1859	do.
Franklin Ripley .	Greenfield .	1859	1860	Died in office.
Edward Dickinson .	Amherst .	1859	1864	Resigned.
Walter Laffin .	Pittsfield .	1859	1866	Term expired.
Silas M. Smith .	Northampton .	1860	1863	do. do.
Charles Allen .	Greenfield .	1860	1861	Resigned.
Alfred R. Field .	Greenfield .	1861	1864	do.
Edward Hitchcock .	Amherst .	1863	—	Still in office.
Silas M. Smith .	Northampton .	1864	—	do. do.
Edmund H. Sawyer .	Easthampton .	1864	—	do. do.
Henry L. Sabin .	Williamstown .	1866	1876	Term expired.
Adams C. Deane .	Greenfield .	1875	—	Still in office.
Henry W. Taft .	Pittsfield .	1876	—	do. do.

TABLE No. 22.

Number of Persons other than Officers employed in the Regular Duties of the Hospital.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Supervisors	1	1	2
Assistant Supervisors	—	1	1
Assistant Clerk	—	1	1
Seamstress	—	1	1
Assistant Seamstress	—	1	1
Laundress	—	1	1
Assistant Laundress	—	1	1
Baker	1	—	1
Assistant Baker	1	—	1
Steward	1	—	1
General Attendants	11	15	26
Housework, centre building	—	3	3
Cook	—	1	1
Assistant Cooks	1	3	4
Watchman	1	—	1
Carpenters	3	—	3
Painter	1	—	1
Assistant Engineer	1	—	1
Hostler	1	—	1
Paver and Lawn-dresser	1	—	1
Farmers	7	—	7
Total	31	29	60

TABLE No. 23.
Days' Work by Patients.

MONTHS.	FARM.	KITCHEN.			SEWING- ROOM.	LAUNDRY.		
	Men.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
1877.								
October . .	574	124	198	322	214	23	269	292
November . .	558	120	215	335	207	10	239	249
December . .	386	124	207	331	202	10	211	221
1878.								
January . .	384	124	213	337	232	11	228	239
February . .	367	112	189	301	202	10	218	228
March . .	406	124	209	333	229	10	224	234
April . .	627	120	198	318	219	22	226	248
May . .	685	124	205	329	151	18	241	259
June . .	722	120	204	324	175	20	206	226
July . .	782	124	211	335	213	23	254	277
August . .	788	124	207	331	202	11	240	251
September . .	680	120	197	317	173	20	228	248
Totals . .	6,959	1,460	2,453	3,913	2,419	188	2,784	2,972

The total of days' work here recorded is 16,263. This is what was performed by the regular workers on the farm and in the three departments mentioned. No record was kept of the work on the ornamental grounds, at the stable, in the bakery, the boiler-room, and the carpenter's shop. A large amount of other work is done, both in the halls, and, at irregular times, out of them.

TABLE NO. 24.

List of Articles made in the Sewing-Room, 1877-78.

Dresses	243	Feather-ticks	18
Shirts	213	Sheets	305
Chemises	329	Pillow-cases	436
Aprons	140	Bolster-cases	2
Sacks	48	Roller-towels	74
Camisoles	21	Dish-towels	271
Drawers	60	Napkins	12
Waists	8	Table-cloths	6
Skirts	375	Bureau-covers	23
Night-caps	12	Curtains	86
Night-dresses	32	Spreads (hemmed)	60
Suspenders (pairs)	151	Clothes-bags	7
Collars	122	Carpets (made)	2
Hats (trimmed)	69	Carpet-strips (hemmed)	32
Mattress-ticks	67	Flat-iron holders	500
Straw-ticks	34	Sundries	13
Pillow-ticks	52	Articles repaired	17,632

TABLE NO. 25.

Upholstery done in 1877-78.

Hair Mattresses made, new materials	3
Hair Mattresses made, new ticks	16
Hair Pillows made, new materials	14
Hair Pillows made, new ticks	12
Husk Mattresses made, new materials	44
Husk Mattresses made, new husks	83
Hair Mattresses re-made, hair re-picked	35
Hair Pillows re-made, hair re-picked	50
Husk Mattresses overhauled, with increase of husks	45

The husks were sorted and split, the hair picked, and the mattresses filled and tied, by patients.

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TABLE NO. 26.

Officer and Employés. — Time Employed, March 1, 1878.

NAME.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Pliny Earle, M.D., Superintendent	13	7	26
Edward B. Nims, M.D., 1st Assistant Physician .	9	2	14
Daniel Pickard, M.D., 2d Assistant Physician .	—	10	22
Walter B. Welton, Clerk	12	—	14
Asa Wright, Farmer	20	3	—
Danford Morse, Engineer	13	—	7
Robert H. Gallivan, Supervisor (temporary) .	4	10	11
Lucy A. Gilbert, Supervisor	11	—	18
F. Josephus Rice, Steward	19	4	24
Mary Ward, Seamstress	7	6	3
Nell Russell, Laundress	—	11	8
Charles Ziehlké, Baker	15	6	—
Frances C. Earle, Assistant Clerk	6	3	6
Sarah Bryant, Assistant Supervisor	—	5	23
Kate Willard, Assistant Seamstress	—	7	7
Ellen Halladay, Assistant Laundress	4	4	25
Perry Davis, Attendant	8	4	16
Andrew N. Thorington, Attendant	7	1	30
Thomas Powers, Attendant	3	11	11
Alfred J. Cusson, Attendant	3	10	14
James Neill, Attendant	2	11	6
James Ahearn, Attendant	2	10	—
Charles S. Johnson, Attendant	2	8	1
Walter Pillinger, Attendant	3	9	29
Richard Neill, Attendant	1	—	19
Samuel L. Bolter, Attendant	—	2	—
Maria E. Graves, Attendant	10	1	7
Hannah Merrifield, Attendant	4	5	25
Martha R. Harris, Attendant	3	6	7
Jane McGuire, Attendant	2	10	3
Ella Doolan, Attendant	2	6	27
Mary H. Huggins, Attendant	2	6	12
Atlanta J. McPhee, Attendant	2	5	12
Nellie M. Henchy, Attendant	2	2	2
Mary Ransom, Attendant	2	3	15
Victoria S. Shumway, Attendant	1	8	9
Cora Woodward, Attendant	1	4	10

TABLE No. 26.—*Continued.*

NAME.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Cécile Riel, Attendant	1	4	23
Ida J. Bowe, Attendant	—	9	14
Ella V. Griswold, Attendant.	—	8	10
Florence F. Rice, Attendant.	—	5	18
Julia B. Haskell, Cook	1	8	2
Emma Tower, Assistant Cook	2	—	6
Eva Dowe, Assistant Cook	—	8	8
M. J. Lavery, Assistant Cook	—	7	1
William Lacore, Assistant Cook	4	10	24
Harriet Aldrich, Centre	3	5	14
Elizabeth S. Welton, Centre	7	11	5
Harriet Halladay, Farmers' dining-room	3	7	11
William C. Hall, Assistant Engineer	12	5	17
Nicholas Riel, Night Engineer	2	2	25
Samuel B. Cone, Watchman	—	11	22
Sifroi Belville, Carpenter	7	10	7
Waldy Tetro, Carpenter	4	11	23
Walter Tower, Carpenter	1	3	—
Alfred Parenteau, Painter	12	6	18
David Mercier, Hostler	1	—	14
Charles Egen, Assistant Baker	—	5	4
James Madden, Paver and Lawn-dresser	4	10	—
Benjamin Rockwell, Assistant Farmer	10	9	—
John Mercier, Assistant Farmer	10	8	—
Eugene Sullivan, Assistant Farmer	5	10	—
Orson J. Hill, Assistant Farmer	1	10	2
Elson E. Howes, Assistant Farmer	—	11	23
William Commier, Assistant Farmer	1	6	14
Julius Freeman, Assistant Farmer	—	7	24

Twelve of the persons have not been in their present situations during the whole period of service; for example, the supervisors, the assistant supervisor, and the seamstress were formerly attendants.

Ten of the persons have been employed more than once. In these instances the table gives the total time of service.

